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THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education.

ISSN 0009-5982

November 4, 1987 • $1.95
Volume XXXIV, Number 10

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Thirty-six states are battling for a national center for research on the manufacture of computer chips, a project that could attract $250-million a year in contracts: Page A4.

In New Orleans, performers and researchers celebrated the music of Louisiana—from gospel to rhythm and blues to "zydeco": Page A4.

The president and dean resigned their posts at a Baptist seminary to protest a takeover of the board by fundamentalist trustees: Page A19.

Black professors have established the first organization to promote the interests of the country's black faculty members: Page A19.

The huge cost of student-loan defaults, which may soon top $2-billion a year, has Administration, Congressional, and college leaders scrambling for answers: Page A27.

New Jersey is starting what many think is the most ambitious statewide effort yet to measure the quality of higher education: Page A27.

A course focusing on prison and homelessness includes a day in jail meant to raise the students' awareness of human suffering: Page A42.

The NCAA has penalized Virginia Tech for violating rules in football and basketball programs: Page A45.

In China, life and times are tough on campuses around the country, but not as bad, people remember, as some struggles of the past: Page A48.

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14,000 South Africans at 4 Universities Defy Campus-Unrest Rule

Marches challenge decree tying funds to action barring protests

By HELEN ZILLE

CAPE TOWN

In a direct challenge to the South African government, an estimated 14,000 people at four universities held protest marches on their campuses last week.

The marches were part of formal assemblies organized at the Universities of Cape Town, Natal, the Western Cape, and the Witwatersrand to oppose new government regulations that make state subsidies contingent on the universities' taking action against campus unrest. The rules require universities to enforce restrictions on political activism and to report disruptions within 21 days.

Institutions that fail to comply could lose part or all of their state subsidies, which account for 80 per cent of a university's budget in South Africa. (The text of the regulations appeared in *The Chronicle*, October 28.)

Three of the assemblies adopted resolutions that said their universities should not comply with the regulations. Their opposition was being supported by Rhodes University, which had held a similar assembly the previous week.

Senior Campus Officials Join In

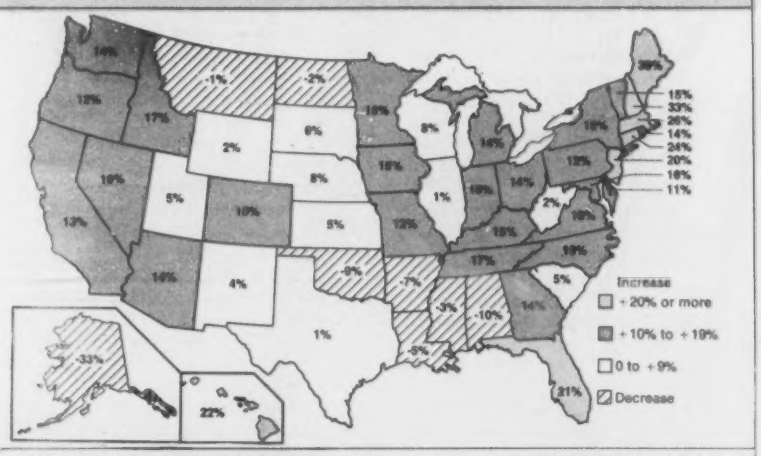
Although a legal source said last week's marches violated a government ban on all outdoor gatherings except "bona fide" sports events, none of the universities was expected to report the protests or act against the participants.

Indeed, those involved on all four campuses included their vice-chancellors, other senior administrators, and the chairmen or vice-chairmen of their governing councils.

The police maintained a strong presence outside the four institutions, filming the

Continued on Page A53

How State Support Has Changed In 2 Years



SOURCE: ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR HIGHER EDUCATION — CHRONICLE MAP BY JOEO GRAGASIN, JR.

Most states have raised their spending on colleges (above), but the rate of increase has dropped sharply. Story on Page A27, Fact File on A28.

Fearing Government Reprisals, Universities Shun Discounted Japanese Supercomputers

By JUDITH AXLER TURNER

American colleges and universities, fearing reprisals by U.S. government officials, are refusing to buy Japanese-made supercomputers—even though the machines perform well and their manufacturers are offering generous discounts and other enticements.

The institutions, alarmed by charges of electronics "dumping" and "protectionism" that are being traded by the Japanese and American governments, are chiefly worried that officials responsible for federal research-grant programs will look unfavorably on applications from colleges and universities that purchase supercomputers abroad. A less immediate concern is that the government may decide to intervene to prevent overseas manufacturers from discounting their machines to American institutions.

Three American companies make supercomputers—Control Data Corporation, Cray Research, Inc., and the International Business Machines Corporation.

Last week the Massachusetts Institute of Technology abandoned its six-month effort to choose a supercomputer, saying in a letter to vendors that two of the five proposals it had received had been withdrawn. The letter attributed the withdrawals to concern within the U.S. government over

Continued on Page A24

THE STOCK MARKET

- **A long-term economic slide** is more worrisome to business officers than losses in endowments.
- **Pension administrators** are reassuring retirees that benefits will not be affected immediately.
- **Fund raisers** are changing campaigns to appeal to jittery donors.
- **A leader of philanthropy,** John Filer, mulls a new study of giving.

Stories on Page A38-40

Science and Mathematics Leaders Call for Radical Reform in Calculus Teaching

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

Science and mathematics leaders called last week for major reforms in the teaching of calculus. They said the subject must be made more relevant and understandable to today's students if the nation is to maintain a strong scientific and technological enterprise.

At a two-day meeting at the National Academy of Sciences here, nearly 700 educators agreed that a national effort should be launched to bring calculus education into the computer age by developing curricula incorporating calculators and other innovative tools that could emphasize the subject's usefulness and relevance.

The new effort should also, they said, increase the appreciation and understanding of a subject that is essential to the production of future scientists and engineers. At present, half of the college students who enroll in calculus withdraw or fail the course.

A Filter to Limit Students

"There is a crisis today in mathematics and science education," said Thomas W. Tucker, professor of mathematics at Colgate University. "Like it or not, calculus is the linchpin of that structure."

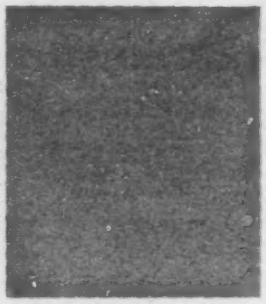
Many of the participants in the academy's meeting, "Calculus for a New Century," complained that calculus was too often used at universities as a filter, to limit the number of students in science and engineering majors, instead of encouraging them to go into those fields.

What's more, those who successfully complete calculus frequently fail to gain a conceptual understanding of the subject or an appreciation of its importance, because it is taught in a bland, unimaginative manner, using what one participant termed rote, "plug and chug" exercises that have little connection with problems in the real world.

"We've reduced calculus to a course where students do almost nothing but calculate derivatives and integrals," said Anthony Ralston, a professor of computer science and mathematics at the State University of New York at Buffalo. "It used to

Continued on Page A23

MARGINALIA



It's come to *this:*

When a student in a history-of-psychology course at Randolph-Macon Woman's College was asked, "How does an individual acquire knowledge, according to Locke?" she answered:

"According to Locke one is born without any knowledge. We are like an empty computer disk."

■

It's also come to *this* (memorandum from the computer center at Orange County [N. Y.] Community College):

"In order to avoid confusion for all concerned, when requesting Report #51 which is also called Report 39, Financial Aid Listing Based on Need, please specify to Gene in Data Control that you want FAAWDPKG. When you want the new report which looks like Report 39 but is based on Total Family Contribution instead of Need, please ask for FAAWDTFC. To obtain this report, you must also tell us whether you need it using the FAFNAR date or the SAR date."

■

And to *this* (from Arizona State University's *State Press*):

"Academic Computing Specialist Jim Salverson said the computer center will end its week of grand opening activities with a series of drawings, including a $$oo grand-prize gift certificate for Computerland of Mesa."

That's what happens when the bottom falls out of the market.

■

The listing for Latin Education Major in the Troy State University bulletin directs:

"Select one curse."

Malo modo?

■

In a flyer advertising a traveling seminar called "How to Work with People," the Center for Professional Development at Maryville College promises a section on "How to suggest change without critizing."

You've made it tough for us.

■

From the minutes of a meeting of the Duke University Librarians Assembly:

"As is customary, University Librarian Jerry Campbell appeared to answer questions and make observations to the Assembly."

"We're not sure whether he really did or not," a reader tells us.

■

Job-wanted ad in the Raleigh (N.C.) *News and Observer*:

"BRIGHT, ENTHUSIASTIC young teacher seeks position teaching English in public school. Also 4 yrs. Latin and French. Cum Laude graduate, Ivey League school. . . ."

Latin or French, maybe; English, no. —C.G.

In Brief

Mary Washington Student Dies of Alcohol Poisoning

A freshman at Mary Washington College was found dead of alcohol poisoning only hours after the college held a "mocktail" party to encourage a responsible approach to drinking, college officials said.

Police identified the student as 18-year-old Christopher Goode. He was found face down in his dormitory room bed by his three roommates.

A medical examiner said a preliminary autopsy report showed Mr. Goode's blood contained four times the level of alcohol at which a person is considered legally drunk in Virginia.

The death occurred shortly after the college had kicked off Alcohol Awareness Week.

"We slave away trying to work on this problem," the college's president, William Anderson, told the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*. "You tell them, you tell them, you tell them. But it's just an incredibly difficult problem, if not impossible task, to beat into their heads that [alcohol] is a loaded gun."

Montevallo U. Chief Joins Faculty Vote Against Him

Faculty members at the University of Montevallo approved a motion of no confidence in their president last week, and the president voted with them.

The president, James Vickrey, said he had joined in voting against himself "as a symbolic gesture and as a way of saying I, too, have lost confidence in me." The vote was 104 to 48 in favor of the motion.

Mr. Vickrey said he planned to meet this week with the chairman of the university's board of trustees to discuss ways to improve faculty confidence in his leadership. The board has the authority to dismiss Mr. Vickrey, but many trustees reportedly back him.

In a statement released after the vote, faculty members called Mr. Vickrey "an ineffectual leader . . . whose policies and style tend to preclude meaningful faculty input into major decisions."

The president blamed many of his troubles on his inability to get adequate financing for the university from the State of Alabama.

Cheyney Faculty Censures President, Pa. Chancellor

Unionized faculty members at Cheyney University last week approved a motion of no confidence in the university's president, LeVerne McCummings, and in the chancellor of Pennsylvania's system of higher-education, James H. McCormick.

The vote by members of the university's chapter of the Association of Pennsylvania State College and University Faculties came a few weeks after Mr. McCummings announced plans to eliminate 26 teaching posts.

Mr. McCummings declined to comment on the vote. Mr. McCormick called the vote an "unfortunate but natural reaction" to the faculty retrenchment.

A union official said the president had refused to involve faculty members adequately in decision making and had failed to consider alternatives to the layoffs. The chancellor was accused of failing to take measures to correct the university's problems.

Racist Flier in Newspaper Draws Protest at Riverside

A flier inserted in an edition of the student newspaper at the University of California at Riverside, which contained racial epithets and solicited membership in an organization calling itself the "White Students Union," has been strongly condemned by campus officials.

The flier was placed without authorization last month in about 100 copies of the newspaper, the *Highlander*. A subsequent issue of the newspaper carried statements from its editors and from Rosemary S. J. Schraer, chancellor of the university, deploring the flier and its racist message.

The insert carried a Riverside post-office-box number, and cam-

D.C. University Ex-Head Indicted

WASHINGTON

Robert L. Green, former president of the University of the District of Columbia, was indicted last week on charges of fraud, theft, and making false statements to a grand jury.

The grand jury is investigating expenditures of funds controlled by District Mayor Marion Barry's office. Its indictment alleges that Mr. Green used money from one of the mayor's accounts to reimburse the university for loans with which he purchased a $1,399 stereo system and a $1,994 television set. According to the indictment, Mr. Green told university officials that the two items would remain in the university president's residence.

The indictment alleges that Mr. Green took the stereo system and television with him when he left office, and that he lied in his testimony to a grand jury earlier this summer.

Mr. Green resigned his post two years ago after District of Columbia auditors alleged that he had spent university money for household items, personal travel, and undocumented catering and consulting. He is now planning coordinator at the Joint Center for Applied Research in Urban Education at Cuyahoga Community College. —M.N.K.C.

UDC

Revenues and Expenditures of Colleges and Universities, 1985-86

	Public institutions		Private institutions		All institutions	
	1985-86	Per cent of total	1985-86	Per cent of total	1985-86	Per cent of total
Revenues						
Tuition and fees	$9,439,177,000	14.5%	$13,677,429,000	38.6%	$23,116,605,000	23.0%
Appropriations						
Federal	1,401,367,000	2.2%	216,143,000	0.6%	1,617,510,000	1.6%
State	28,071,070,000	43.2%	331,219,000	0.9%	28,402,288,000	28.3%
Local	2,150,459,000	3.3%	2,701,000	—	2,153,160,000	2.1%
Government grants and contracts						
Federal	5,451,003,000	8.4%	5,636,237,000	15.9%	11,087,240,000	11.1%
State	1,149,516,000	1.7%	359,695,000	1.0%	1,509,211,000	1.5%
Local	175,385,000	0.2%	215,961,000	0.6%	391,346,000	0.4%
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	2,109,782,000	3.2%	3,301,124,000	9.3%	5,410,905,000	5.4%
Endowment income	398,603,000	0.6%	1,877,295,000	5.3%	2,275,898,000	2.3%
Sales and services						
Educational activities	1,596,946,000	2.5%	776,548,000	2.2%	2,373,494,000	2.4%
Auxiliary enterprises	6,684,794,000	10.3%	3,989,342,000	11.3%	10,674,136,000	10.6%
Hospitals	4,708,930,000	7.2%	3,517,705,000	9.9%	8,226,635,000	8.2%
Other	1,667,600,000	2.6%	1,531,586,000	4.3%	3,199,186,000	3.2%
Total current-fund revenues	$65,004,632,000	100.0%	$35,432,985,000	100.0%	$100,437,616,000	100.0%
Expenditures						
Instruction	$21,880,782,000	34.6%	$ 9,151,318,000	26.6%	$31,032,099,000	31.8%
Research	5,705,144,000	9.0%	2,732,222,000	8.0%	8,437,367,000	8.7%
Public service	2,515,734,000	4.0%	603,799,000	1.8%	3,119,533,000	3.2%
Libraries	1,685,052,000	2.7%	866,279,000	2.5%	2,551,331,000	2.6%
Other academic support	3,008,491,000	4.7%	1,107,570,000	3.2%	4,116,061,000	4.2%
Student services	2,921,758,000	4.6%	1,641,180,000	4.8%	4,562,938,000	4.7%
Institutional support	5,667,144,000	9.0%	3,683,642,000	10.7%	9,350,786,000	9.6%
Plant operation and maintenance	5,177,254,000	8.2%	2,427,972,000	7.1%	7,605,226,000	7.8%
Scholarships and fellowships	1,575,909,000	2.5%	2,584,266,000	7.5%	4,160,174,000	4.3%
Mandatory transfers	735,695,000	1.2%	456,754,000	1.3%	1,192,449,000	1.2%
Auxiliary enterprises	6,830,235,000	10.8%	3,698,067,000	10.8%	10,528,303,000	10.8%
Hospitals	5,358,699,000	8.5%	3,333,414,000	9.7%	8,692,113,000	8.9%
Other	131,956,000	0.2%	2,055,405,000	6.0%	2,187,361,000	2.2%
Total current-fund expenditures and mandatory transfers	$63,193,853,000	100.0%	$34,341,889,000	100.0%	$97,535,742,000	100.0%

Note: Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals.

SOURCE: CENTER FOR STATISTICS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $50 per year ($51 if bill is to be sent). Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1987 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

Ways & Means

President Reagan's choice of a new Supreme Court nominee last week drew little immediate reaction from people in higher education. The President nominated a federal-appeals court judge, Douglas H. Ginsburg, to the position vacated in June by retiring Justice Lewis F. Powell.

Mr. Ginsberg, who was an assistant professor at Harvard Law School from 1975 to 1983, has written little on the major legal issues that affect colleges and universities, such as affirmative action and intellectual freedom. He has largely concentrated on anti-trust and economic-regulation issues, and his views on other matters are not widely known.

■

The Education Department has asked two college presidents to follow through on their offers to show the public how their institutions spend money.

The two presidents—Douglass Cater of Washington College and William G. Bowen of Princeton University—extended the invitations at a Congressional hearing in September in an attempt to fend off charges by Education Department officials that universities spend too much money.

Bruce M. Carnes, Deputy Under Secretary of Education, wrote to the two institutions, asking them to be part of a series of case studies of college expenditures the department has commissioned. Nine colleges and universities are to be studied.

Mr. Cater responded that Washington College would be willing to participate, but he wrote to Mr. Carnes: "I do not hold a high degree of confidence that your boss [Education Secretary William J. Bennett] is seriously interested in getting at the financial predicament of higher education."

Mr. Bowen has not yet responded, but a spokesman for Princeton expressed similar doubts. The nine colleges are to be chosen in the next couple of months.

■

Education was not a major topic as the Republican contenders for the 1988 Presidential nomination met for their first debate of the campaign season last week. But several of the candidates made a definite effort to show that they were concerned about the subject.

Vice-President Bush said education would be his top domestic priority. "I want to be an education President," he said. "That's the way I want to be remembered, because education is the solution to our nation's problems."

Asked why he would make a better President than Mr. Bush, Pat Robertson, the former television evangelist, said he had more experience as an educator. He noted that he had founded CBN University and asserted that he had helped train 23,000 students to read and write "without spending a nickel of federal money."

Government & Politics

State Funds for Higher Education Total $34-Billion; 11-Pct. Biennial Rise Equals Lowest in 29 Years

Tight budgets and regional economic troubles get the blame; Alaska goes from boom to bust

By SCOTT JASCHIK

Tight state budgets and regional economic difficulties have prompted a sharp drop in the rate at which state appropriations for higher education have increased over the past two years.

States provided slightly more than $34-billion for higher education in the 1987-88 fiscal year, an increase of 11 per cent over 1985-86, according to figures released by the Illinois State University Center for Higher Education. In the 29 years in which the center has been compiling such data, the two-year comparison has shown an increase greater than 11 per cent in every year except 1983-84, a year in which most states were still suffering from the recession of the early 1980's.

Just two years ago, the two-year increase in state support was 19 per cent.

Even when inflation is taken into account, the drop in the rate of increase is dramatic. This year's adjusted two-year increase is 5 per cent, compared to 8 per cent last year, and 10 per cent the year before. The Illinois center compares changes over two-year periods to discount temporary changes in state support.

"Economic growth in the states has been very sluggish," said Karen M. Benker, director of research for the National Association of State Budget Officers. "And when the states don't have much money coming in, they're just not going to do much on the spending side."

In analyzing the appropriations figures, state higher-education observers said they portended trouble for public higher education in the next few years.

One trend that has caused much concern has been the wild fluctuations in state appropriations. For example, Alaska's colleges and universities this year were allotted 33 per cent less money than they received two years ago; in 1982, they led the

Continued on Page A30

State appropriations for higher education appear in tables beginning on Page A28.

New Jersey Maps Ambitious Program to Judge the Quality of Its Colleges and Universities

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

New Jersey is about to embark on what is thought to be the most ambitious statewide effort yet to measure the quality of higher education.

The effort, which has been approved by the State Board of Higher Education, calls for the assessment of public colleges and universities in numerous categories, ranging from a student's post-graduation success to faculty activities to an institution's impact on its community.

Known as the College Outcomes Evaluation Program, the assessment plan was drafted by a 22-member advisory committee and full-time staff that has been working on it for two years. Intended to serve as an official blueprint for improving state higher education, it outlines specific goals for gauging quality but gives institutions leeway to carry many of them out. It does not require legislative approval.

While the plan is designed to take effect in stages over the next few years, it has already sparked debate among some faculty members over how—and whether—academic quality can be measured.

The plan makes the following recommendations:

- A common statewide test of general intellectual skills would be administered to all students at public institutions. The plan does not specify when the test would be given.
- Each institution would define what students should learn in its general-education programs and academic majors, and devise a method to determine whether they do so.
- Each institution would assess student development by analyzing students' retention rates, grades, results of professional exams, satisfaction with their institutions, and post-graduation jobs and community involvement.
- Each institution would define goals for faculty research, teaching, and other activities, and devise a method to determine how well they are being met.
- Each institution would define goals for community involvement, and assess how well they are being carried out.
- Faculty members would be heavily in-

Continued on Page A33

As Cost Nears $2-Billion a Year, Government and Colleges Struggle with Loan Defaults; Campuses with High Rates May Be Penalized

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

The staggering cost of student-loan defaults has government officials and college leaders scrambling to find new ways to solve what could soon become a $2-billion-a-year problem.

In recent weeks:

- Education lobbyists have held a press conference to tell reporters how they were working to prevent defaults, written college presidents urging them to get tough on the issue, and turned out dozens of proposals for getting borrowers to repay.
- A House-Senate conference committee is considering legislation that could lead to the elimination of federal Guaranteed Student Loans to students at institutions with default rates above 25 per cent. The proposal is so controversial that it has threatened to hold up education and training provisions in a comprehensive trade bill.
- The Reagan Administration is getting ready to unveil its own plan, which does not require Congressional approval and would penalize colleges with default rates above 20 per cent.

(For details of the proposals, see story on Page A37.)

Student-Loan Defaults: Each Year's Cost to U.S.

1978	$ 207,333,000
1979	222,667,000
1980	239,431,000
1981	254,541,000
1982	288,154,000
1983	531,193,000
1984	712,744,000
1985	1,032,252,000
1986	1,371,122,000
1987 (est.)	1,278,000,000
1988 (est.)	1,618,000,000

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The renewed attention to the default situation has developed despite a series of widely publicized steps by the Education Department and Congress to crack down on loan defaulters, and despite the fact that the rate at which students have failed to repay their loans has remained relatively stable for the past few years.

College officials say several factors have converged to put student-loan defaults in the spotlight:

- The government's cost of paying for defaulted loans is expected to top $2-billion by the end of the decade. That is more than the Education Department spends on any program other than Pell Grants and aid to schools that educate large numbers of disadvantaged children. The federal government's spending on defaults has increased by almost 90 per cent since 1978.
- State officials have released a study that, for the first time, lists default rates at each of the nation's 8,300 postsecondary institutions. It shows that at 427 institutions—mostly for-profit trade schools—more than 60 per cent of the former students defaulted on their loans (*The Chronicle*, October 14).
- Efforts to trim the federal budget deficit have caused lawmakers to look even closer at how the government is spending money. Many are angry that they must allot so much money to pay for defaults at a time when they are being pressured to cut money for other programs.
- Hard-hitting editorials have appeared in major newspapers. A New York *Times* editorial said the Education Department should consider refusing to guarantee loans to students who attend insti-

Continued on Page A36

FACT FILE: State Appropriations for Higher Educati

The following figures were compiled by Edward R. Hines of Illinois State University. The table omits footnotes qualifying some of the figures. The full report will be available in February from the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036. The report is free of charge to association members and $3.50 for others.

	Appropriations 1987-88 (add 000)	2-year change
ALABAMA		
U of Alabama	$ 185,295	− 8%
Auburn U	105,851	− 9%
U of South Alabama	36,472	− 9%
Jacksonville St U	16,019	−14%
Troy St U	15,184	−10%
Alabama A&M U	15,250	+ 5%
Alabama St U	15,177	+ 5%
U of North Alabama	12,235	−12%
U of Montevallo	8,878	−14%
Livingston U	5,385	−19%
Athens St C	2,761	−17%
Community colleges	58,869	−11%
Aid to private institutions	2,602	−12%
Student aid	7,285	+24%
Other appropriations	83,274	n/c
Total	**$ 570,537**	**−10%**
ALASKA		
U of Alaska		
Interior/Western	$ 69,596	−17%
South/Central	47,499	−18%
Southeastern	8,765	−25%
Statewide programs	11,942	−18%
Student aid	15,700	−75%
Other appropriations	3,655	n/c
Total	**$ 157,157**	**−33%**
ARIZONA		
U of Arizona	$ 213,833	+15%
Arizona St U	160,827	+18%
Northern Arizona U	55,203	+15%
Community colleges	57,262	0%
Other appropriations	4,787	n/c
Total	**$ 491,912**	**+14%**
ARKANSAS		
U of Arkansas	$ 168,361	− 7%
Arkansas St U	27,744	− 5%
U of Central Arkansas	20,303	− 3%
Southern Arkansas U	11,912	− 7%
Arkansas Tech U	10,936	− 6%
Henderson St U	8,876	− 5%
Community colleges	21,131	− 8%
Student aid	6,508	− 9%
Other appropriations	3,334	n/c
Total	**$ 279,105**	**−7%**
CALIFORNIA		
U of California System		
Los Angeles	$ 425,308	+15%
Berkeley	337,551	+16%
Davis	303,093	+24%
San Diego	190,907	+16%
San Francisco	147,288	+12%
Irvine	144,546	+14%
Santa Barbara	133,719	+18%
Riverside	103,830	+34%
Santa Cruz	73,530	+22%
Hastings C of Law	11,475	+ 6%
Administration	37,571	−45%
U of California total	1,908,818	+15%
California St U		
San Diego	122,414	n/c
Long Beach	103,810	n/c
San Jose	94,017	n/c
Northridge	92,420	n/c
San Luis Obispo	88,740	n/c
San Francisco	86,587	n/c
Sacramento	87,237	n/c
Fresno	84,758	n/c
Los Angeles	78,845	n/c
Pomona	78,555	n/c
Fullerton	76,157	n/c
Chico	71,912	n/c
Hayward	54,033	n/c
Humboldt	41,777	n/c
Dominguez Hills	31,958	n/c
San Bernardino	33,948	n/c
Sonoma	30,602	n/c
Bakersfield	24,007	n/c
Stanislaus	23,960	n/c
Other appropriations	139,701	n/c
California St U total	1,445,438	+14%
Community colleges	1,259,347	+ 7%
California Maritime Academy	6,053	+12%
Student aid	125,066	+18%
Other appropriations	3,436	n/c
Total	**$4,748,158**	**+13%**
COLORADO		
U of Colorado System	$ 159,473	+ 9%
St Board of Agriculture (for Colorado St U, U of Southern Colorado, and Ft. Lewis C)	87,514	+14%
U of Northern Colorado	25,129	+12%
Colorado Sch of Mines	10,311	+16%
State colleges (Mesa, Metropolitan, Western, and Adams St)	42,290	+11%
Community colleges	60,220	+12%
COLORADO—Continued		
Vocational education	$ 24,450	+ 7%
Student aid	23,522	− 4%
Other appropriations	8,112	n/c
Total	**$ 441,021**	**+10%**
CONNECTICUT		
U of Connecticut	$ 179,982	+20%
St U System		
Southern Connecticut	27,573	+20%
Central Connecticut	27,439	+22%
Western Connecticut	13,546	+25%
Eastern Connecticut	11,256	+29%
Central office	2,095	+35%
Central Naugautuck Valley Region Higher Ed Ctr	2,812	+19%
Regional community colleges	51,898	+29%
State technical colleges	16,459	+27%
Other appropriations	76,489	n/c
Total	**$ 409,549**	**+24%**
DELAWARE		
U of Delaware	$ 60,773	+12%
Delaware St C	14,977	+ 7%
Tech & community colleges	22,285	+11%
Other appropriations	3,304	n/c
Total	**$ 101,339**	**+11%**
FLORIDA		
U of Florida	$ 314,145	+16%
U of South Florida	150,088	+21%
Florida St U	120,422	+14%
Florida International U	63,328	+24%
U of Central Florida	53,844	+18%
Florida Atlantic U	46,520	+26%
Florida A&M U	38,193	+10%
U of West Florida	27,359	+14%
U of North Florida	21,893	+18%
Student aid	41,245	+28%
Aid to private insts	17,162	+30%
Community colleges	421,526	+18%
Other appropriations	50,034	n/c
Total	**$1,365,759**	**+21%**
GEORGIA		
U of Georgia	$ 225,802	+10%
Medical C of Georgia	95,829	+ 8%
Georgia St U	80,766	+12%
Georgia Inst of Tech	77,923	+15%
Georgia Southern C	22,349	+12%
West Georgia C	17,004	+ 7%
Valdosta St C	16,069	+19%
Columbus C	12,942	+ 4%
Kennesaw C	14,349	+32%
Fort Valley St C	10,700	+ 7%
Savannah St C	10,197	+ 7%
Albany St C	10,112	+ 6%
Augusta C	9,573	+ 7%
Georgia St C	10,489	+17%
Southern Tech Inst	11,673	+27%
Armstrong St C	8,446	+ 6%
Georgia Southwestern C	8,068	+ 7%
North Georgia C	6,752	+11%
Clayton St C	6,403	+19%
Community colleges	63,454	+19%
Student aid	1,748	− 5%
Other appropriations	38,756	n/c
Total	**$ 759,404**	**+14%**
HAWAII		
U of Hawaii System	$ 225,446	+21%
Other appropriations	51,926	+19%
Less tuition and other revenue	−22,700	n/c
Total	**$ 254,672**	**+22%**
IDAHO		
U of Idaho	$ 55,483	+12%
Boise St U	28,566	+15%
Idaho St U	25,434	+20%
Lewis-Clark St C	4,462	+20%
Community colleges	6,155	+ 8%
Vocational education	14,741	+16%
Student aid	362	+39%
Other appropriations	3,933	n/c
Total	**$ 139,136**	**+17%**
ILLINOIS		
U of Illinois	$ 467,255	+ 1%
Southern Illinois U	158,313	+ 1%
Northern Illinois U	75,044	+ 2%
Illinois St U	54,724	− 6%
Sangamon St U	14,481	− 1%
Western Illinois U	39,734	− 1%
Eastern Illinois U	29,661	− 5%
Northeastern Illinois U	25,733	+ 5%
Chicago St U	21,369	+ 2%
Governors St U	15,207	− 3%
Community colleges	193,008	+ 1%
Student aid	142,406	+ 9%
Other appropriations	94,629	n/c
Total	**$1,331,564**	**+1%**
INDIANA		
Indiana U	$ 272,706	+14%
Purdue U	191,253	+15%
Ball St U	77,475	+14%
Indiana St U	53,783	+13%
U of Southern Indiana	8,911	+21%
Vincennes U	16,577	+13%
Indiana Voc-Tech C	43,048	+27%
Student aid	35,166	+26%
Other appropriations	5,784	n/c
Total	**$ 704,703**	**+16%**
IOWA		
U of Iowa	$ 151,955	+13%
IOWA—Continued		
Iowa St U	$ 139,855	+15%
U of Northern Iowa	44,379	+14%
Board of Regents	512	+12%
Community colleges	75,343	+14%
Student aid	29,414	+22%
Total	**$ 441,458**	**+15%**
KANSAS		
U of Kansas	$ 142,681	+ 5%
Kansas St U	88,437	+ 6%
Wichita St U	38,875	+ 6%
Pittsburg St U	16,881	+ 3%
Emporia St U	16,519	+ 4%
Fort Hays St U	16,157	+ 4%
Kansas Tech Inst	3,263	+ 4%
Washburn U of Topeka	4,225	− 5%
Community colleges	29,351	+ 6%
Student aid	4,940	− 3%
Other appropriations	2,595	n/c
Total	**$ 363,924**	**+5%**
KENTUCKY		
U of Kentucky	$ 211,511	+19%
U of Louisville	102,137	+14%
Eastern Kentucky U	41,155	+12%
Western Kentucky U	40,421	+13%
Murray St U	30,761	+12%
Morehead St U	24,774	+12%
Northern Kentucky U	21,095	+12%
Kentucky St U	13,663	+12%
Student aid	8,817	+16%
Other appropriations	5,192	n/c
Total	**$ 499,526**	**+15%**
LOUISIANA		
Louisiana St U System	$ 293,133	− 6%
Southern U System	43,577	− 2%
U of Southwestern La	33,243	− 4%
Louisiana Tech U	24,314	− 3%
Northeast Louisiana U	23,419	− 4%
Southeastern La U	16,856	− 3%
McNeese St U	16,604	− 3%
Northwestern St U of La	15,379	− 4%
Nicholls St U	15,158	− 6%
Grambling St U	16,647	+ 5%
Delgado CC	11,497	− 1%
Other appropriations	4,690	n/c
Total	**$ 514,517**	**−5%**
MAINE		
U of Maine System	$ 113,255	+43%
Maine Maritime Academy	4,455	+22%
Vocational education	18,778	+24%
Student aid	4,157	+51%
Total	**$ 140,645**	**+39%**
MARYLAND		
U of Maryland System	$ 345,395	+21%
Towson St U	35,479	+13%
Morgan St U	24,173	+ 2%
Frostburg St U	15,570	+15%
Salisbury St C	13,187	+16%
U of Baltimore	12,736	+13%
Bowie St C	11,468	+17%
Coppin St C	10,328	+14%
St Mary's C of Maryland	6,814	+17%
Trustees of St C's and U's	5,423	+ 5%
Community colleges	99,149	+ 3%
Aid to private colleges	17,922	+22%
Student aid	11,126	+25%
Other appropriations	5,887	n/c
Total	**$ 614,657**	**+16%**
MASSACHUSETTS		
U of Massachusetts System	$ 258,596	n/c
U of Lowell	52,407	n/c
Southeastern Massachusetts U	31,217	n/c
Salem St C	20,474	n/c
Bridgewater St C	19,675	n/c
Fitchburg St C	16,395	n/c
Worcester St C	13,351	n/c
Framingham St C	13,172	n/c
Westfield St C	12,977	n/c
North Adams St C	9,156	n/c
Massachusetts C of Art	8,747	n/c
Mass Maritime Academy	8,493	n/c
Community colleges	134,658	n/c
Student aid	84,390	+46%
Other appropriations	211,592	n/c
Total	**$ 895,300**	**+26%**
MICHIGAN		
U of Michigan	$ 267,148	+13%
Michigan St U	237,220	+15%
Wayne St U	162,968	+14%
Western Michigan U	73,845	+14%
Eastern Michigan U	56,502	+16%
Central Michigan U	48,635	+15%
Ferris St C	35,795	+16%
Michigan Tech U	35,059	+17%
Northern Michigan U	33,884	+13%
Oakland U	31,907	+14%
Grand Valley St C	23,807	+25%
Saginaw Valley St C	13,847	+34%
Lake Superior St C	9,153	+13%
Community colleges	198,080	+12%
Student aid	88,273	+15%
Other appropriations	1,375	n/c
Less federal aid	−4,450	n/c
Total	**$1,313,048**	**+14%**
MINNESOTA		
U of Minnesota	$ 390,891	+19%
State universities	130,898	+13%
Area voc-tech insts	147,057	+ 8%
MINNESOTA—Continued		
Community colleges	$ 65,923	+10%
Mayo Medical Sch	851	−20%
Student aid	65,004	+15%
Other appropriations	9,339	n/c
Total	**$ 809,963**	**+19%**
MISSISSIPPI		
U of Mississippi	$ 89,596	− 1%
Mississippi St U	75,983	0%
U of Southern Mississippi	38,861	+ 1%
Jackson St U	17,073	− 4%
Delta St U	9,530	−16%
Alcorn St U	7,509	−16%
Mississippi Valley State U	5,416	−27%
Mississippi U for Women	6,492	−17%
Vocational education	42,421	− 4%
Community colleges	56,805	− 1%
Student aid	1,442	−19%
Other appropriations	10,908	− 9%
Total	**$ 362,036**	**−3%**
MISSOURI		
U of Missouri System	$ 262,509	+ 9%
Southwest Missouri St U	41,103	+17%
Central Missouri St U	29,796	+19%
Southeast Missouri St U	26,978	+ 9%
Northeast Missouri St U	22,641	+17%
Northwest Missouri St U	15,653	+12%
Western Missouri St C	10,747	+11%
Southern Missouri St C	10,742	+15%
Lincoln U	8,877	+ 4%
Harris-Stowe C	4,158	+ 7%
Community colleges	56,417	+18%
Student aid	8,571	+ 5%
Other appropriations	4,998	n/c
Total	**$ 503,190**	**+12%**
MONTANA		
U of Montana	$ 27,652	+ 1%
Montana St U	41,681	− 1%
Eastern Montana C	10,075	− 6%
Northern Montana C	6,283	+ 1%
Western Montana C	3,496	+ 9%
C of Mineral Science & Tech	7,635	− 7%
Community colleges	3,051	− 3%
Student aid	4,410	− 1%
Other appropriations	823	n/c
Total	**$ 105,106**	**−1%**
NEBRASKA		
U of Nebraska	$ 176,241	+ 9%
Kearney St C	12,454	+13%
Wayne St C	6,392	+ 7%
Chadron St C	6,115	+ 9%
Peru St C	3,086	− 4%
Tech CC's	22,285	− 1%
Other appropriations	630	n/c
Total	**$ 227,203**	**+8%**
NEVADA		
U of Nevada System	$ 81,859	+18%
Community colleges	21,565	+24%
Other appropriations	9,306	n/c
Total	**$ 112,730**	**+19%**
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
U of New Hampshire	$ 34,890	+22%
Keene St C	6,223	+21%
Plymouth St C	6,770	+28%
Sch for Lifelong Learning	807	+52%
NH Tech Inst	4,788	+116%
Voc-tech insts	10,292	+57%
Other appropriations	3,131	n/c
Total	**$ 66,901**	**+33%**
NEW JERSEY		
Rutgers U System	$ 238,292	+22%
U of Medicine & Dentistry of NJ	150,429	+33%
NJ Inst of Tech	38,196	+32%
Montclair St C	35,320	+27%
William Paterson C	31,520	+22%
Trenton St C	29,575	+19%
Kean C of New Jersey	28,430	+21%
Glassboro St C	28,475	+24%
Jersey City St C	25,834	+24%
Stockton St C	16,254	+25%
Ramapo C of New Jersey	14,924	+26%
Thomas A Edison St C	2,815	+24%
Student aid	76,266	+ 7%
Community colleges	92,865	+20%
Aid to private colleges	21,245	+32%
Other appropriations	182,859	n/c
Total	**$1,013,299**	**+20%**
NEW MEXICO		
U of New Mexico	$ 107,545	+ 4%
New Mexico St U	69,452	+ 2%
Eastern New Mexico U	20,376	− 1%
NM Inst of Mining & Tech	13,535	+ 6%
New Mexico Highlands U	10,008	+ 2%
Western New Mexico U	6,769	+ 7%
Community colleges	6,616	0%
Student aid	7,648	+50%
Other appropriations	849	n/c
Total	**$ 242,798**	**+4%**
NEW YORK		
State U of New York		
University centers	$ 561,912	+11%
Medical centers	256,110	+22%
Colleges of arts and science	302,515	+ 8%
Statutory colleges	105,063	+14%
Specialized colleges	65,039	+17%
Ag and tech colleges	93,070	+10%
University-wide programs	161,004	+46%

1987-88, with Changes from 2 Years Earlier

	Appropriations 1987-88 (add 000)	2-year change
NEW YORK—Continued		
Fringe benefits	340,219	+16%
Less SUNY student fees	−381,981	n/c
SUNY total	1,502,951	+20%
Cornell cooperative extension	2,810	+15%
SUNY and CUNY CC's	295,460	+14%
City U of New York	535,745	+20%
Student aid	422,606	0%
Aid to private colleges	158,075	+ 9%
Other appropriations	19,307	n/c
Total	**$2,936,954**	**+15%**
NORTH CAROLINA		
U of North Carolina		
Chapel Hill	$ 235,899	+15%
North Carolina St U	210,309	+16%
East Carolina U	104,138	+20%
Greensboro	45,836	+16%
Appalachian St U	44,811	+18%
Charlotte	45,515	+26%
NC A&T St U	31,176	+20%
Western Carolina U	30,608	+22%
NC Central U	25,323	+14%
Wilmington	25,830	+25%
Winston-Salem St U	14,328	+20%
Fayetteville St U	14,535	+24%
Asheville	12,769	+26%
Pembroke St U	12,443	+28%
Elizabeth City St U	11,329	+27%
NC Sch of the Arts	7,564	+17%
NC Memorial Hospital	27,937	+16%
Student aid	37,589	+14%
Other appropriations	19,875	n/c
U of North Carolina subtotal	957,814	+18%
CC's and tech insts	323,594	+24%
Other appropriations	2,668	0%
Total	**$1,284,076**	**+19%**
NORTH DAKOTA		
U of North Dakota	44,535	− 2%
North Dakota St U	$ 42,567	− 4%
ND St Sch of Science	8,753	− 4%
Minot St C	6,804	+ 6%
Dickinson St C	4,197	− 7%
Valley City St C	3,595	+ 1%
Mayville St C	2,877	− 3%
Bismark St C	2,714	+ 5%
Student aid	690	+10%
Other appropriations	1,444	n/c
Total	**$ 118,174**	**−2%**
OHIO		
Ohio St U	$ 275,348	+11%
U of Cincinnati	124,507	+15%
Kent St U	59,827	+15%
U of Akron	67,278	+18%
Ohio U	62,504	+18%
Bowling Green St U	51,728	+11%
U of Toledo	55,319	+17%
Wright St U	54,312	+16%
Cleveland St U	48,000	+11%
Miami U	43,280	+ 7%
Youngstown St U	37,149	+12%
Medical C of Ohio	22,825	+12%
Northeastern Ohio U's C of Medicine	11,688	+ 9%
Central St U	13,088	+15%
Shawnee St U	5,452	n/c
Case Western Reserve U Medical and Dental Schs	5,988	− 4%
Community colleges	74,426	+ 7%
Technical colleges	77,159	+18%
University branches	45,680	+24%
Student aid	45,882	+10%
Other appropriations	78,120	n/c
Total	**$1,259,569**	**+14%**
OKLAHOMA		
U of Oklahoma	$ 107,676	−10%
Oklahoma St U	100,561	−10%
Central St U	20,985	−10%
Northeastern Okla St U	13,842	−10%
Southwestern Okla St U	11,262	−10%
Cameron U	9,503	−10%
Southeastern Okla St U	8,699	−10%
East Central U	8,632	−10%
Okla C of Osteopathic Medicine	6,193	−10%
Langston U	4,648	−10%
Northwestern Okla St U	3,892	−10%
Okla Panhandle St U	3,624	−10%
U of Science & Arts	3,488	−10%
Community colleges	64,823	−10%
Other appropriations	18,438	n/c
Total	**$ 386,266**	**−9%**
OREGON		
U of Oregon	$ 52,182	+18%
Oregon Health Science U	56,531	+ 6%
Oregon St U	86,277	+16%
Portland St U	34,151	+15%
Southern Oregon St C	12,195	+15%
Oregon Inst of Tech	10,646	+15%
Western Oregon St C	10,069	+20%
Eastern Oregon St C	7,216	+16%
Community colleges	60,486	+ 6%
Student aid	11,231	+ 6%
Other appropriations	8,955	n/c
Total	**$ 349,939**	**+12%**
PENNSYLVANIA		
Pennsylvania St U	$ 196,411	+14%
Temple U	117,787	+13%
U of Pittsburgh	107,331	+13%
Lincoln U	8,081	+15%
Indiana U of Pa	41,867	+11%
West Chester U of Pa	29,900	+11%

	Appropriations 1987-88 (add 000)	2-year change
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued		
Bloomsburg U of Pa	$ 22,439	+11%
Millersville U of Pa	22,305	+12%
Edinboro U of Pa	21,111	+16%
Slippery Rock U of Pa	22,316	+17%
Shippensburg U of Pa	20,025	+11%
Clarion U of Pa	20,603	+25%
Kutztown U of Pa	20,711	+16%
California U of Pa	18,153	+11%
East Stroudsburg U of Pa	16,697	+12%
Cheyney U of Pa	12,399	− 7%
Mansfield U of Pa	12,868	+14%
Lock Haven U of Pa	12,479	+13%
Thaddeus Stevens St Sch of Tech	3,388	+12%
Private, state-aided insts	66,393	+17%
Community colleges	81,505	+ 5%
Other appropriations	301,297	n/c
Total	**$1,176,066**	**+12%**
RHODE ISLAND		
U of Rhode Island	$ 61,220	+11%
Rhode Island C	27,571	+10%
CC of Rhode Island	22,914	+15%
Student aid	8,825	+ 7%
Other appropriations	5,655	n/c
Total	**$ 126,185**	**+14%**
SOUTH CAROLINA		
U of South Carolina	$ 146,014	+ 9%
Clemson U	95,383	+ 4%
Medical U of South Carolina	94,324	+ 4%
South Carolina St C	17,274	− 8%
Winthrop C	16,584	+ 3%
C of Charleston	16,507	− 3%
Citadel Military C of SC	11,830	+ 1%
Francis Marion C	9,517	+ 4%
Lander C	6,780	0%
Commission on Higher Ed	3,208	+66%
Aid to private college students	15,781	+ 6%
Tech and comprehensive c's	87,814	+ 4%
Total	**$ 521,016**	**+5%**
SOUTH DAKOTA		
U of South Dakota	$ 27,607	+ 8%
South Dakota St U	31,028	+ 7%
SD Sch of Mines & Tech	7,510	− 1%
Northern St C	6,838	+ 8%
Black Hills St C	5,305	+ 5%
Dakota St C	3,988	+ 1%
Vocational education	5,901	+14%
Student aid	479	+11%
Other appropriations	5,259	n/c
Less estimated tuition	−17,874	n/c
Total	**$ 74,041**	**+6%**
TENNESSEE		
U of Tennessee System	$ 259,845	+17%
St U System		
Memphis	69,068	+18%
East Tennessee	45,960	+19%
Middle Tennessee	37,699	+20%
Tennessee Tech U	30,306	+18%
Tennessee	26,195	+21%
Austin Peay	15,676	+17%
Administration	2,207	+21%
Community colleges	63,961	+16%
State tech insts	29,246	+16%
Area voc-tech schools	24,194	+ 9%
Student aid	12,010	+22%

	Appropriations 1987-88 (add 000)	2-year change
TENNESSEE—Continued		
Other appropriations	$ 22,870	n/c
Total	**$ 639,237**	**+17%**
TEXAS87-88 number in		
U of Texas System	$ 792,864	+ 1%
Texas A&M U System	263,144	+ 1%
U of Houston System	109,770	+ 4%
Texas St U System		
Southwest Texas St U	33,337	+ 3%
Sam Houston St U	20,071	+ 3%
Angelo State U	9,812	− 3%
Sul Ross State U	6,064	− 1%
Administration	312	− 4%
Lamar U System	26,911	+ 1%
U System of South Texas		
Texas A&I U	12,344	− 1%
Corpus Christi St U	8,030	0%
Laredo State U	2,848	+14%
Administration	332	− 5%
Texas Tech U	103,553	+ 1%
North Texas St U	48,498	+ 7%
Texas C of Osteopathy	21,036	+ 8%
East Texas St U	20,154	0%
Pan American U	19,664	+ 9%
Texas State Tech Inst	43,166	+15%
Texas Woman's U	26,602	+ 1%
Texas Southern U	17,861	+10%
Stephen F Austin St U	22,615	0%
West Texas St U	12,233	+ 1%
Midwestern St U	8,233	− 8%
Baylor C of Med and Dentistry	42,433	+ 7%
Community colleges	413,584	− 7%
Other appropriations	146,314	n/c
Total	**$2,231,785**	**+1%**
UTAH		
U of Utah	$ 113,679	+ 4%
Utah St U	60,648	+ 7%
Weber St C	30,728	+ 5%
Southern Utah St C	9,217	+ 4%
Utah Valley CC	11,301	+ 5%
Salt Lake CC	13,145	+ 7%
Snow C	5,233	+ 5%
Dixie C	5,430	+12%
C of Eastern Utah	4,675	+14%
Other appropriations	3,333	n/c
Total	**$ 257,389**	**+5%**
VERMONT		
U of Vermont	$ 26,731	+14%
State colleges	13,265	+15%
Student aid	10,277	+15%
Other appropriations	282	n/c
Total	**$ 50,555**	**+15%**
VIRGINIA		
Va Commonwealth U	$ 159,138	+27%
U of Virginia	140,396	+18%
Virginia Polytech Inst and St U	150,573	+20%
C of William and Mary	36,314	+18%
George Mason U	44,085	+28%
Old Dominion U	42,170	+17%
James Madison U	27,675	+26%
Norfolk St U	23,200	+20%
Radford U	19,750	+30%
Virginia St U	12,901	− 8%
Longwood C	9,426	+23%

	Appropriations 1987-88 (add 000)	2-year change
VIRGINIA—Continued		
Mary Washington C	$ 8,515	+18%
Christopher Newport C	8,324	+20%
Virginia Military Inst	8,250	+15%
Community colleges	156,242	+18%
Student aid	39,220	+17%
Other appropriations	29,639	n/c
Total	**$ 915,818**	**+19%**
WASHINGTON		
U of Washington	$ 202,535	+17%
Washington St U	118,829	+13%
Western Washington U	34,431	+14%
Eastern Washington U	33,148	+13%
Central Washington U	27,627	+11%
Evergreen St C	16,437	+17%
Community colleges	219,326	+ 8%
Other appropriations	26,149	n/c
Total	**$ 678,482**	**+14%**
WEST VIRGINIA		
West Virginia U	$ 105,897	+ 1%
Marshall U	29,157	+ 1%
W Va C of Graduate Studies	4,369	− 3%
Fairmont St C	8,735	+ 1%
W Va Inst of Tech	7,681	− 1%
West Virginia St C	7,419	0%
West Liberty St C	6,328	− 2%
Shepherd C	5,864	+ 1%
Concord C	5,083	− 1%
Glenville St C	4,315	− 1%
Bluefield St C	4,135	− 1%
W Va Sch of Osteopathic Med	4,348	+ 1%
Community colleges	9,921	− 2%
Student aid	4,150	− 1%
Other appropriations	29,163	n/c
Total	**$ 236,565**	**+2%**
WISCONSIN		
U of Wisconsin System		
Madison	$ 230,491	+ 7%
Milwaukee	71,479	+ 7%
Oshkosh	27,661	+ 8%
Eau Claire	26,365	+ 4%
Stevens Point	22,781	+ 7%
Whitewater	22,623	+ 9%
La Crosse	21,147	+ 6%
Stout	20,159	+ 9%
River Falls	15,517	+ 4%
Platteville	14,916	+ 7%
Parkside	14,350	+ 8%
Green Bay	13,227	+ 6%
Superior	8,764	+ 3%
Two-year centers	18,527	+ 6%
Extension	36,787	+11%
Systemwide programs	14,373	+20%
Voc-tech adult education system	85,588	+ 9%
Medical C of Wisconsin	5,790	+ 2%
Student aid	34,885	+24%
Total	**$ 705,430**	**+8%**
WYOMING		
U of Wyoming	$ 77,193	+ 3%
Community colleges	34,272	+ 4%
Other appropriations	2,723	n/c
Total	**$ 114,188**	**+2%**

Note: Some totals may be inconsistent with itemized figures because of rounding.
n/c Not comparable.

How the States Rank

	1987-88 appropriations (a)		2-year change not adjusted for inflation (b)	2-year change adjusted for inflation (c)	
	Amount	Rank			Rank
Alabama	$ 570,537,000	20	−10%	−14%	49
Alaska	157,157,000	39	−33%	−37%	50
Arizona	491,912,000	25	+14%	+ 8%	23
Arkansas	279,105,000	33	− 7%	−12%	47
California	4,748,158,000	1	+13%	+ 7%	26
Colorado	441,021,000	27	+10%	+ 5%	31
Connecticut	409,549,000	28	+24%	+18%	4
Delaware	101,339,000	47	+11%	+ 5%	30
Florida	1,365,759,000	4	+21%	+15%	6
Georgia	759,404,000	14	+14%	+ 8%	21
Hawaii	254,672,000	35	+22%	+16%	5
Idaho	139,136,000	41	+17%	+11%	11
Illinois	1,331,564,000	5	+ 1%	− 4%	41
Indiana	704,703,000	16	+16%	+10%	13
Iowa	441,458,000	26	+15%	+ 9%	19
Kansas	363,924,000	30	+ 5%	0%	35
Kentucky	499,526,000	24	+15%	+ 9%	15
Louisiana	514,517,000	22	− 5%	−10%	46
Maine	140,645,000	40	+39%	+32%	1
Maryland	614,657,000	19	+16%	+ 9%	14
Massachusetts	895,300,000	12	+26%	+19%	3
Michigan	1,313,048,000	6	+14%	+ 8%	20
Minnesota	809,963,000	13	+15%	+ 9%	17
Mississippi	362,036,000	31	− 3%	− 8%	45
Missouri	503,190,000	23	+12%	+ 6%	28
Montana	105,106,000	46	− 1%	− 6%	43
Nebraska	$ 227,203,000	38	+ 8%	+ 2%	33
Nevada	112,730,000	45	+19%	+13%	8
New Hampshire	66,901,000	49	+33%	+26%	2
New Jersey	1,013,299,000	10	+20%	+13%	7
New Mexico	242,798,000	36	+ 4%	− 2%	38
New York	2,936,954,000	2	+15%	+ 9%	16
North Carolina	1,284,076,000	7	+19%	+13%	9
North Dakota	118,174,000	43	− 2%	− 7%	44
Ohio	1,259,569,000	8	+14%	+ 8%	25
Oklahoma	386,266,000	29	− 9%	−14%	48
Oregon	349,939,000	32	+12%	+ 6%	27
Pennsylvania	1,176,066,000	9	+12%	+ 6%	29
Rhode Island	126,185,000	42	+14%	+ 8%	22
South Carolina	521,016,000	21	+ 5%	− 1%	37
South Dakota	74,041,000	48	+ 6%	+ 1%	34
Tennessee	639,237,000	18	+17%	+10%	12
Texas	2,231,785,000	3	+ 1%	− 4%	42
Utah	257,389,000	34	+ 5%	0%	36
Vermont	50,555,000	50	+15%	+ 9%	18
Virginia	915,818,000	11	+19%	+13%	10
Washington	678,482,000	17	+14%	+ 8%	24
West Virginia	236,565,000	37	+ 2%	− 4%	40
Wisconsin	705,430,000	15	+ 8%	+ 3%	32
Wyoming	114,188,000	44	+ 2%	− 3%	39
Total U.S.	**$ 34,042,009,000**		**+11%**	**+ 5%**	

Note: Percentages shown are rounded. Rankings are based on unrounded figures.

(a) Reported by Edward R. Hines of Illinois State University as state tax funds appropriated for operating expenses for higher education, for student aid, and for governing and coordinating boards. Amount of appropriations may be changed in some states because of increases or decreases in revenue. Not included are appropriations for capital outlays and money from sources other than state taxes, such as student fees. Included are appropriations for annual operating expenses even if appropriated to some other state agency for ultimate allocation to colleges and universities.

(b) Increase in appropriations for 1987-88 over 1985-86, as reported by Edward R. Hines.

(c) Two-year increases in appropriations adjusted for inflation of 5.5 per cent, as indicated by the Labor Department's Consumer Price Indexes for June, 1987, and June, 1985.

State Appropriations for Higher Education Rise Only 11 Pct. in 2 Years

Continued from Page A27

nation in increased spending, with a 79-per-cent rise over two years.

Other states with oil-based economies have suffered similar declines over the past year. On the other hand, states that are now prosperous, such as those in New England and the industrial Northeast, had economic difficulties five years ago.

Said Richard Novak, assistant director of government relations for the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, "Predictable funding with appropriate increases is much better than the roller-coaster ride some states have had."

He added that public colleges generally must spend all of the funds they receive in a given year, and so cannot offset difficult financial years with past savings. "Colleges don't have rainy-day funds. They live from year to year," Mr. Novak said.

State support for higher education may also be limited because of growing reluctance on the part of governors and state legislators to support tax increases. Ms. Benker noted that most of the changes in state tax codes during the past year had been prompted by the overhaul of the federal tax system and in most cases did not raise new state revenue.

"The trend of raising taxes for education is definitely beginning to slow up, and taxes are always going to be very difficult to raise," she added.

Last month's stock-market crash and continuing uncertainty about the state of the economy may also limit future increases in state budgets, said Steven D. Gold, director of fiscal studies for the National Conference of State Legislatures.

"Our economic health is very fragile, and that will make legislators very cautious," he said.

> "Some of the momentum for increased higher-education spending is really behind us now."

He added that it was too early to determine exactly how the stock-market decline would affect state appropriations because a rebound could occur before legislatures convene next year.

Edward R. Hines, director of the Illinois State Center for Higher Education, said, "Some of the momentum for increased higher-education spending is really behind us now."

However, Mr. Hines cautioned against "doomsday prophecies or disaster scenarios," noting that state aid for colleges and universities was still increasing, even after being adjusted for inflation.

New England Fares Well

One region of the country, New England, fared well in state support. Maine led the nation in its two-year rate of increase for the second year in a row, with state appropriations increasing 39 per cent since 1985-86. And three states with the next largest percentage increases were also in New England: New Hampshire with a 33-per-cent increase, Massachusetts with 26-per-cent, and Connecticut with 24-per-cent.

John C. Hoy, president of the New England Board for Higher Education, said, "When these states prosper, there is no question but that the political leadership of the region will invest in education."

But Mr. Hoy was quick to add that higher education in New England has many expensive needs. "We have the oldest physical plant in the nation, and if you don't maintain it, you get into deeper and deeper trouble."

New England states, with their many prestigious and influential private colleges, are also under intense pressure to increase student-aid programs, he said. Those programs, which generally provide grants or loans to state residents attending public or private colleges in the state, have become more important as tuition at private colleges has escalated and federal aid has become more difficult to obtain, Mr. Hoy said.

In the last two years, for example, Massachusetts has increased state support for student aid by 46 per cent, while Maine has increased such appropriations by 51 per cent, to $84.4-million and $4.2-million respectively.

Said Robert L. Woodbury, chancellor of the University of Maine System: "None of these problems can be solved in a one- or two-year effort. It will take sustained efforts."

Farm and Oil States Suffer

For many other regions of the country, however, New England's problems would seem like blessings.

States with oil-based economies continue to suffer. Colleges and universities in Alaska, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas will all experience declines in state funds, when adjusted for inflation, compared to two years ago.

Farm states are also still plagued by tight budgets, but a few of them are showing, for the first time in years, modest increases in state support. Iowa and Nebraska will have more money, after inflation is taken into account, this year than in 1985-86. Last year, both states were losing ground against inflation.

"Real progress is being made, and we're starting to come out of the woods," said R. Wayne Richey, executive director of the Iowa Board of Regents.

He added, however: "There's so much pent-up demand for all government services here that there's going to be very, very keen competition for appropriations."

The Illinois State appropriations figures are commonly known as the "Chambers" numbers, after the late M. M. Chambers, who originally conducted the study, which is now compiled at Illinois State by Mr. Hines and Gwen Pruyne.

The figures are widely used by politicians and college officials trying to justify increased state support for higher education or to demonstrate that support is already adequate.

Mr. Hines and Ms. Pruyne warn,

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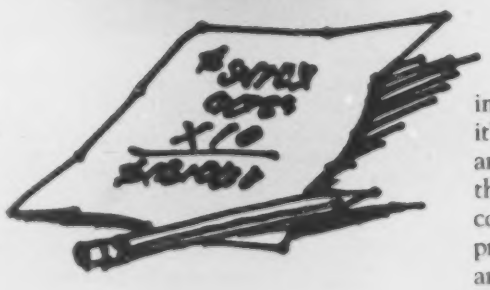

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Section 2: Please Pull Out ☞

however, that reliance on the figures themselves rarely provides an accurate comparison of the states. Rather, they say, the figures show how a state is changing in relation to its own past performance and how state support nationally is changing.

Problems with Comparisons

Among the problems with comparing states are:

- Population differences. States have differences not only in their overall populations, but in their college-age populations, the percentage of students who attend private colleges and out-of-state colleges, and the percentage of out-of-state residents who attend college in the state.
- Local support. The Chambers figures include only state tax revenue, while in most states, local taxes provide some support for community colleges. The degree of local support, however, varies widely. States with a tradition of strong local support for community colleges generally appropriate less for those institutions than do other states.
- Tuition. The Chambers figures do not include revenue from tuition. In states where tuition revenue is a major source of higher-education support, the Chambers figures alone cannot indicate the general fiscal health of higher education.
- State classification systems. Some elements of state support for higher education do not appear in the Chambers figures for all the states. For example, states have been granting millions of dollars to colleges and universities for economic-development efforts. In some states, this is done through increased support to individual colleges, which would appear in the Chambers figures, while other states establish programs in state departments of commerce that would not appear here.

2-Year Changes

Fiscal years	Percentage change	Adjusted for inflation
1976-77 to 1978-79	+22%	+ 7%
1977-78 to 1979-80	+24	+ 8
1978-79 to 1980-81	+23	+ 4
1979-80 to 1981-82	+20	− 4
1980-81 to 1982-83	+16	− 1
1981-82 to 1983-84	+11	+ 2
1982-83 to 1984-85	+16	+ 8
1983-84 to 1985-86	+19	+10
1984-85 to 1986-87	+14	+ 8
1986-87 to 1987-88	+11	+ 5

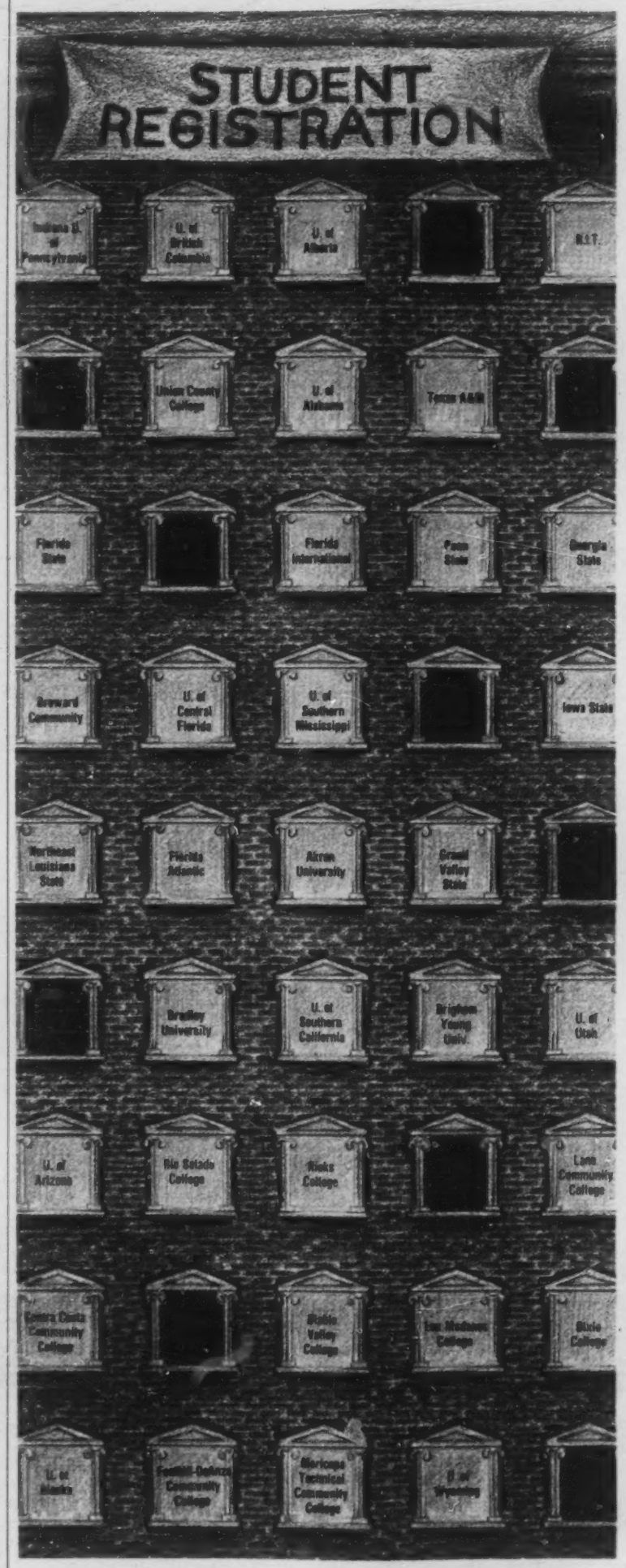
Figures Eagerly Awaited

The Chambers figures are, however, widely respected for their accuracy and timeliness; they are the first institution-by-institution breakdown of state support available each year and are eagerly awaited on campuses and at state capitols each fall.

Copies of the full report will be available in February from the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036. The report is free for association members and $3.50 for others.

Earlier this year, *The Chronicle* published appropriations figures for state higher-education systems for the current academic year (*The Chronicle*, June 10, June 17, July 1, July 22, July 29, August 12, September 2, September 23).

Slight differences between some of those figures and the Chambers figures are due to the adjustments that state officials frequently make in their budgets in the weeks following adoptions.



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Government and Colleges Scramble for a Solution to Loan Defaults

Continued from Page A27

tutions where a large number of former students have defaulted. The headline over a recent Washington *Post* story detailing recent action by Congress and the Reagan Administration said: "Colleges May Pay Price for Deadbeat Alumni."

Lobbyists Take a New Tack

Until recently, many college officials were complaining that the default problem was being blown out of proportion by the Reagan Administration to persuade Congress to reduce spending on student aid.

Many college lobbyists said some defaults were to be expected, considering that most guaranteed loans go to 18- to 22-year-olds who have never borrowed money and have no means, at the time, to repay. The lobbyists pointed out that the increase each year in federal money being spent on defaults simply paralleled the huge increase in borrowing during the 1980's.

Now, however, the lobbyists appear to be looking more critically at the default problem, believing it is politically wiser to acknowledge that it is costing taxpayers a lot of money and to offer solutions to the problem instead of playing it down. Otherwise, they fear, Congress and the Reagan Administration may devise answers that could hurt colleges and students.

"I am concerned that people in this town who want to dismantle federal student aid are going to land on this default issue pretty hard," says Robert H. Atwell, president of the American Council on Education. "That's why I am trying to get out a little in front of this thing."

The council is recommending that Congress consider penalizing colleges, lenders, and state loan agencies when students do not repay. The organization sent members of Congress a list of proposals for reducing defaults, as did associations of private trade schools.

Higher-education associations in Washington have also formed a committee to address the default issue. Last week they sent letters to college presidents, urging them to take aggressive steps to prevent defaults. In addition, hundreds of private trade-school officials gathered here last week for seminars aimed at helping them reduce default rates at their institutions.

College officials say another reason they are showing greater concern over defaults is that they are getting complaints from state legislators and from lobbyists for elementary- and secondary-school programs.

Many legislators reportedly were dismayed to learn from the recent institution-by-institution study that several colleges in their states had high default rates. Campus officials worry that the legislators will refuse to provide more money for colleges and students if they feel that federal education aid is being wasted on defaults.

Elementary- and secondary-school lobbyists, with whom college officials often team up to push for more federal support for education each year, also are angry. They feel their piece of the federal budget may be getting smaller because so much money is needed to pay for defaults.

"Some of our friends [in the schools] are looking around and saying, 'Whoa, what's going on here?' " acknowledges Julianne Still Thrift, senior vice-president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.

Senate Approves Penalties

Despite their efforts to take the offensive on the default issue, college officials still face proposals in Congress that they say would harm colleges and students.

Sen. Claiborne Pell, the Rhode Island Democrat who chairs the Senate Education Subcommittee, is sponsoring a provision that could lead to the elimination of guaranteed loans to students who attend colleges and universities where more than 25 per cent of the former students have defaulted.

The provision has been added to the Senate version of legislation aimed at boosting America's ability to compete in world markets. The House did not adopt such a proposal, however, and the issue has become a major sticking point in efforts by a House-Senate conference committee to resolve differences between the two bills.

Members of the House believe the provision would eliminate loan money to students at trade schools, community colleges, historically black colleges, and other institutions that educate large numbers of low-income students from minority groups. Those students are more likely to default, college officials say, because they and their parents generally have had little experience with borrowing money and because they are more likely to get low-paying jobs after college than are middle-income students.

The Reagan Administration is planning to unveil a proposal this week that is similar to the Senate's. It would require postsecondary institutions with default rates of more than 20 per cent to reduce them within a few years or risk being deemed ineligible to accept guaranteed-loan money from students.

Colleges Dislike Proposals

College officials do not like the Senate or Administration proposals. Most agree that colleges should be penalized in some way for high default rates. But they insist that the rate each college is required to maintain should be based on the number of low-income and minority students enrolled at the institution.

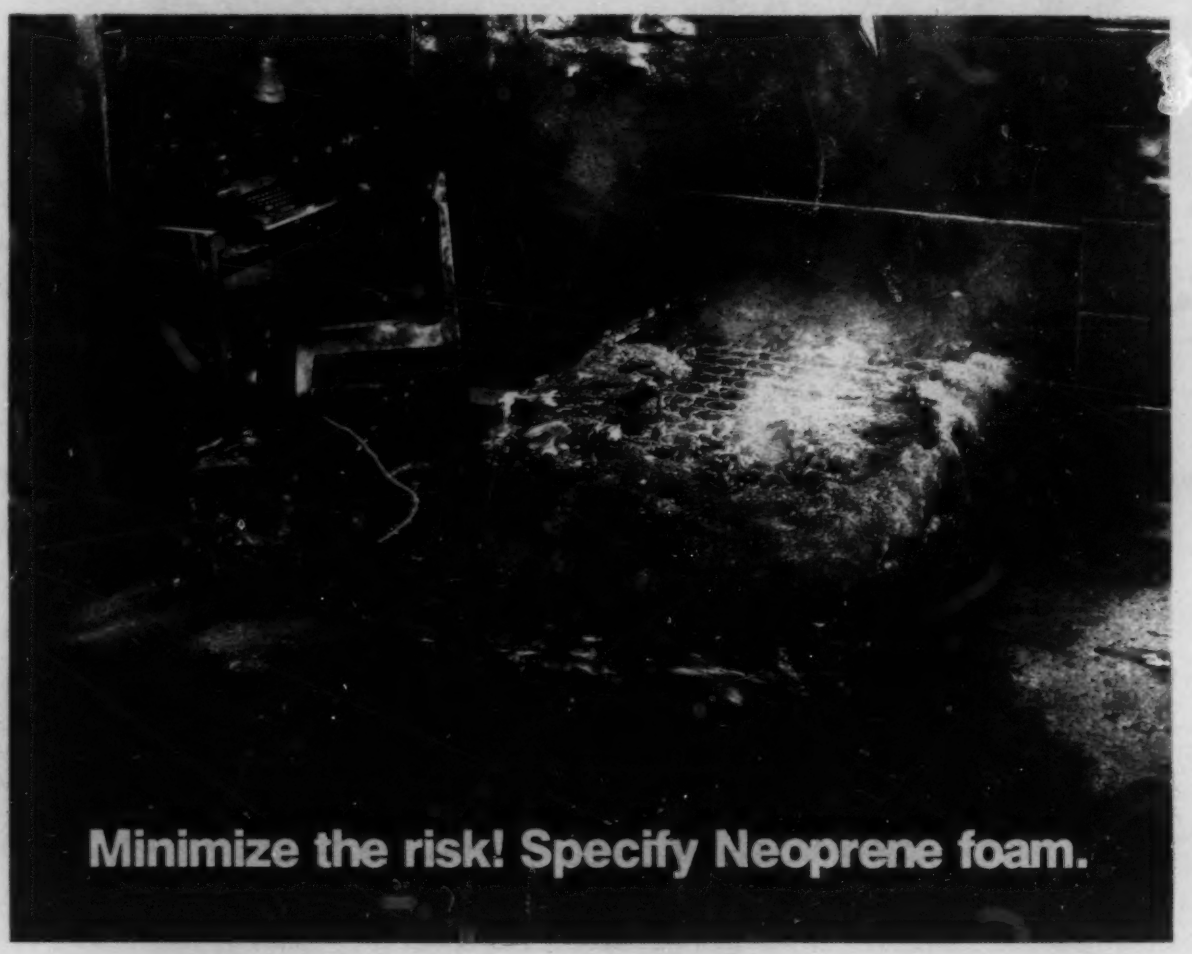
Dorothy K. Cann, president of two proprietary schools in New York City, says her experiences demonstrate that the default rate is linked to the type of student.

One of Ms. Cann's schools, the French Culinary Institute, offers a nine-month program that costs $9,000 and is attended largely by middle-income students, most of whom have attended some college classes. Ten per cent of the institute's former students have defaulted on money lent to them by the institution.

At the other institution, Apex Technical School, whose students pay $6,000 to learn to be diesel and auto mechanics and are mostly from minority groups and low-income families, half the students have defaulted, Ms. Cann says.

"Everything on the default problems points to the student, not the institution," she adds.

College officials say they are also



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worried about levying penalties on institutions before other changes are made in the loan program. As it is, they say, colleges have little to do with administering the program and, therefore, have little leverage as far as student defaults are concerned. Students go directly to their banks to take out guaranteed loans and then deal with either the lender or a state loan agency when they begin repaying.

Hearings Sought

Until recently, colleges did not know what proportion of their former students had defaulted on loans. State loan agencies and lenders collected default information, but they did not make it available on the campuses.

Education officials have asked members of Congress to hold hearings next year on the default problem and consider changes in the loan program that would give them more control over the default situation.

Senate aides, however, say that waiting is unnecessary. They say there are many more steps colleges could take now to help prevent defaults.

"We keep hearing the institutions say, 'We have no control over this,' " says David Evans, staff director of the Senate education subcommittee. "It is time we say to an institution, 'Yes, you should be responsible.' The days of their being able to claim no responsibility are going to end."

Education Department officials agree that there is not time to wait.

"We cannot sit idly by watching this program eat all of student aid," says Bruce M. Carnes, Deputy Under Secretary of Education. "We have a responsibility to future students."

Kennedy, Pell Offer Tuition Savings Bill

WASHINGTON

Two key Senators have introduced a bill to help parents save for their children's college education. The bill would provide tax breaks for interest earned on U.S. savings bonds that are used to pay for college tuition and fees. Vice-President Bush has proposed a similar plan as part of his Presidential campaign.

Lawmakers have already introduced dozens of bills to establish a national education savings bank, but the legislation introduced by the two senators, Edward M. Kennedy and Claiborne Pell, both Democrats, was the first proposal to involve U.S. savings bonds.

The support of Senators Kennedy and Pell, who head the Labor and Human Resources Committee and the Senate education subcommittee, respectively, adds more weight to the effort to enact a federal plan to help parents save. But Congress has so much other business that none of the savings proposals are likely to be considered until next year.

Under the Kennedy-Pell plan, parents of a child who is to begin college in the year 2005 would have to put aside $470 annually to be able to pay tuition for four years at a public college. They would have to save $2,440 annually for four years at a private institution.

Only parents who earned less than $150,000 annually would be eligible for the tax breaks. If a child decided not to attend college, the bonds could be used for other expenses, but the interest earned on the money would be taxed.

Summary of Recommendations to Decrease Student-Loan Defaults

Following is a summary of the recommendations that have been—or will soon be—proposed to decrease student-loan defaults:

Congress

■ The Senate has approved a provision that could lead to the elimination of guaranteed-loan money to students at institutions where more than 25 per cent of the former students have failed to repay their loans. The House is opposed to such a provision, and lawmakers are now working on a compromise.

■ Rep. William D. Ford, Democrat of Michigan, is expected to introduce a bill that would bar students from receiving guaranteed loans in their first two years of college. Freshmen and sophomores could receive larger Pell Grants to make up for the loss of loan money. Students could obtain loans in their third and fourth year, but they would not be eligible for Pell Grants during that time. Mr. Ford believes the changes would reduce defaults because studies have shown that students who drop out of college after their first or second years are more likely to default than those who graduate.

Education Department

■ The Education Department is expected to recommend a plan that would force postsecondary institutions to lower their default rates. If an institution's former students had defaulted on more than 20 per cent of the money they borrowed, the institution would be required to reduce the default rate or risk being deemed ineligible to receive guaranteed-loan money from future students. Provisions allowing the department to put such a plan into effect without Congressional approval are contained in regulations that govern the guaranteed-loan program.

American Council on Education

■ Loan money to students at postsecondary institutions with high default rates could be restricted. The A.C.E. recommends that default-rate calculations take into consideration the number of low-income and minority students enrolled because those students are most likely to default.

■ Borrowers could be charged a "default fee" in place of other fees they now are required to pay to lenders and loan agencies. The money collected could be used to offset the government's cost of paying for defaults. Lenders could also be required to pay a default fee if a large percentage of the students to whom they gave guaranteed loans had failed to repay.

Association of Independent Colleges and Schools

■ Lenders and state loan agencies should establish better communication with colleges and schools and be required to inform them when a borrower fails to repay.

■ The Department of Education should study how the income, ethnic, and other characteristics of borrowers affect their likelihood to default.

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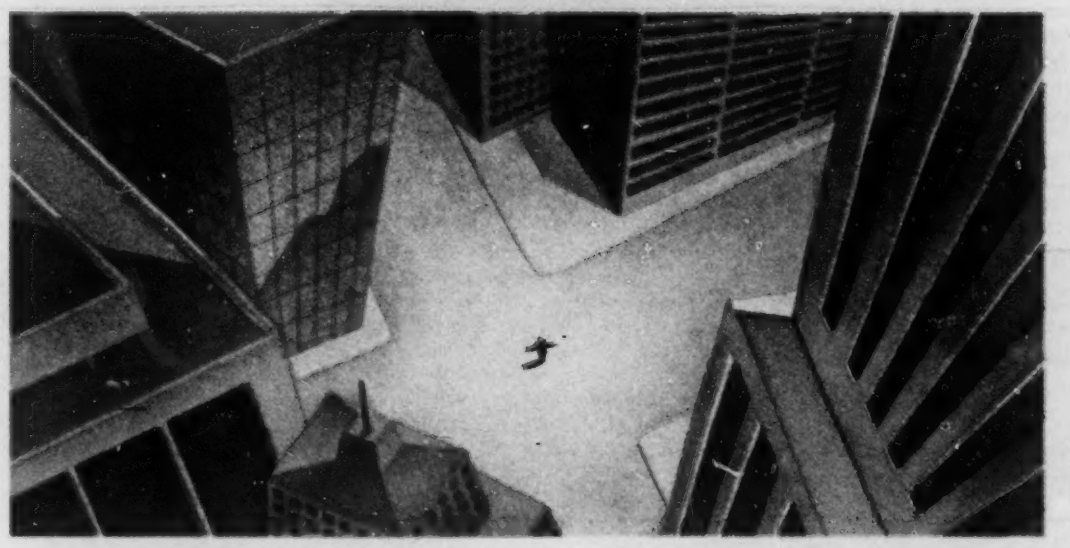

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So the best way for you to prepare your students to do well in the "toughest classroom of all" is to teach them CAD on AutoCAD.

And we'll give you all kinds of help.

We offer Area Educational Representatives (AERs) and Teacher Training Centers in every state. Our AERs specialize in setting up AutoCAD curricula.

We also offer textbooks, workbooks, tutorials, video and audio cassettes, film strips, instructor guides, curriculum materials and a quarterly newsletter.

And our support doesn't stop when your program gets going.

We sponsor cooperative ventures ("Autodesk consortia") so member schools can exchange CAD ideas and develop new CAD programs together.

And we maintain an Education Department to help teachers teach CAD on AutoCAD.

Teachers can call in on their breaks and get assistance on the spot.

Speaking of calling in, if you'd like to know more about how we can help you set up an AutoCAD curriculum, just call (800) 445-5415.

We'll show you how easy it is to prepare your students not just to do well in the "toughest classroom of all," but to excel in it.

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